

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

BEING
Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,
 AND
A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded, and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CXXLII.

THE S. E. AND A. P.

The Series Editor Interviews Asa Packer—The Questions Put to the Judge—How He Answers Them, and Puts the S. E. "Jackass de Combat."

Acting under orders from the proprietors of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, I went up to that beautiful seaport town Mauch Chunk, and had an interview with the great Mauch Chunker. I must say that his readiness in answering almost every conceivable question, except the ones I asked him, was most commendable.

Away up amid the blue hills of the gorgeous Lehigh Valley—that won't do, either. In Mauch Chunk I met Asa Packer, Judge, Millionaire, R. R. President, etc. etc.; also candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket. Asa is a man of the people. As soon as he saw me says he, "From Ninth and Arch?" says I, "No, Broad and Callowhill." "Oh," says he, "not from our headquarters, then?" "Oh, no," said I, "I'm from the Reading Railroad Station. I've come up to interview you, if you have no objections," says he, "None whatever, if you can."



Do it While I'm Walking.

As I'm going to catch my cars," says I, "What's the fare, Judge? I'll go along with you, if it ain't too much."

"Jump in, young man," says he. "I like your economical turn. I was once poor, and had to count railroad fares; now I have a road of my own, and ride most all of the time. You see it looks like business; besides, I avoid seeing the Assessors and other disagreeable people."

Said I, "Judge, you're a man of great calculation. Did you ever calculate your chances for the gubernatorial chair?"

Judge—Young man, you are probably aware that my private affairs and the business of the company with which I am connected have assumed an extent and importance—

S. E.—Judge, I know all about it. But how far up the road are you going?

Judge—To Wilkesbarre, and if you want to get still farther my opinion on the great issues of the day, you will have to go in the cars with me.

At this suggestion I got in, having just bought a ticket, seeing that the Judge did not go near the ticket office. In the train I found him, when we turned over a seat between us, and as soon as we got fixed the Judge said, "Go on with your catechism."

S. E.—Did I understand you to say, Judge, as we were running towards the cars, that you did not aspire to the gubernatorial nomination?

Judge—Yes; most decidedly so. You see if I had sought it, the boys, hearing that I, by economy in my taxes and other expenses, had a little more money than most folks, would have felt privileged to bleed me freely, but they came to me, and that gives me the opportunity to say that the office sought me, and will probably save me in this campaign twenty thousand dollars.

S. E.—Judge, you are right side up again, but do you take no active part in the canvass?

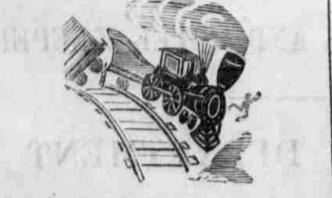
Judge—Yes; I have written several letters to the different newspapers, in which I always urged an economical administration of the Government, with a view to the interests of Pennsylvania and the poor man.

S. E.—What are the leading features of Governor Geary's administration with which you take issue?

Judge—For a number of years past, as you are probably aware, my private affairs and the business with which I am connected have assumed an extent and importance—

S. E.—Yes, I know. But how would your administration of the State Government differ in practice from Governor Geary's?

Judge—Well, I would run the Government



As I Would Run a Locomotive.

All well conducted private corporations spend all the money they have on hand in good investments, never keeping capital lying idle. I would every Saturday night, if I was Governor, invest all the money, after taking out my salary, in Lehigh Valley Railroad bonds, or other good paying stocks. I would consider that a return to the true Jackson principles.

S. E.—I understand you to mean, Judge, that you would run the State as you would a railroad company?

Judge—Certainly. I would have my first and second engineers, my fireman, my brakeman, conductor, and ticket agent, and I would be the president. If there were any supplies wanted in the different departments, I would contract for them and furnish them myself, thus the president, or the Governor, and the contractor would always be in harmony.

S. E.—Judge, I see you know a thing or two.

Judge—Most certainly I do. I have been con-

tractor to the road, of which I am President, for many years, and a pleasanter time in paying contracts I suppose has never been seen on any road in the country.

S. E.—Do you believe in distributing the spoils to the victors?

Judge—Yes. If it's a Democratic victory. That is a Jackson principle. That theory I have always practiced on the road with which I am connected, and in my private affairs.

S. E.—Were you ever assessed in Philadelphia while you lived in Mauch Chunk?

Judge—For a number of years past, as you are probably aware, my private affairs and the business of the company with which I am connected have assumed an extent and importance—

S. E.—Are you in favor of coal strikes and Avondale disasters?

Judge—Certainly not. There is where I fault Governor Geary's administration is in fact. That was a most shocking disaster; and if I were Governor, I would not have anything like that.

S. E.—This is a question which I know is not political in its nature, but do you think gold will keep up at "grape"?

Judge—Yes. And there is where I would take issue with Governor Geary's administration. I would have gold so that every poor man could have as much as he wanted, I would make greenbacks at a premium. The poor man ought to have the most money, if anything, because he generally has the largest family, and consequently has the most need for it. That is the true Jackson principle.

S. E.—Judge, you can beat the old boots of old Horace Greely on political economy. But



What Do You Think of the Coolie?

Judge (smiling)—Now you are taking me from Pennsylvania over to China I have no hesitation in saying that the Democratic party has got along well enough with the present foreign element, and I do not see how this class of foreign population is going to help it. I would not give an opinion on them, however, until I knew how they were going to vote, as a people. I am a friend to the foreigner, provided, of course, he is the right kind. My Christian principles would not allow me to tolerate these people.

Here the cars stopped, and the Judge told me he would see me at his home in three days time. I hurried back to Mauch Chunk, and hung around until I saw the Judge come, when I again attacked him. My first question this time was,

As we Sat in the Judge's Library.

Judge—The women of this State, so far as my knowledge goes, are the same as the women in Solomon's time. I can only answer by quoting a little Scripture—"Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." "In the end she bleth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." "They toll not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

S. E.—Said I, "Judge, you are up in Scripture, you are; let us keep on at that. Do you believe in the thirty-nine articles?"

Judge—Yes; forty of them, if it was necessary to save the country. I believe with Paul, who says, "Though I speak with the tongue of man and angels, and have not the brass, I am nothing;" and again, "Who shall lay any charge to the elected?" If I am elected, it must be remembered that I am not to foot the bills, as they sought me—I did not seek the nomination.

S. E.—Are you in favor of the eight-hour labor law?

Judge—For a number of years past, as you are probably aware, my private affairs and the business of the company with which I am connected have assumed an extent and importance—

S. E.—Well, then, are you in favor of a protective tariff?

Judge—It only wants two days of Sunday, and I can't talk politics on Sunday. I have never run my railroad on Sunday except when we were hurried, or business was extraordinarily brisk.

S. E.—Do you think General Grant did wrong to fish in Pennsylvania on Sunday when he was here last August?

Judge—Ah, I see your dodge (smiling). You are seeking to drag me into a discussion of national affairs again. I have said I will not discuss these questions. For a number of years past, as you are probably aware—

S. E.—By-the-by, Judge, Mr. Boutwell seems to have set about a financial policy of considerable promise.

Judge—For a number of years past, as you are probably aware—

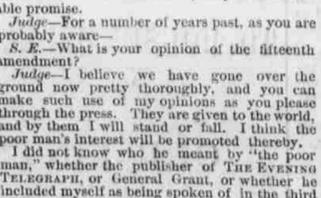
S. E.—What is your opinion of the fifteenth amendment?

Judge—I believe we have gone over the ground now pretty thoroughly, and you can make such use of my opinions as you please through the press. They are given to the world, and by them I will stand or fall. I think the poor man's interest will be promoted thereby.

I did not know who he meant by "the poor man," whether the publisher of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, or General Grant, or whether he included myself as being spoken of in the third person. However, if the "poor man" whom the Judge had in his eye read this opinion, we hope he will not adopt it, but let it remain and be known to the political opinions on the issues of the day of Asa Packer, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

SCENE IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Teacher, "Why was Joseph put into the Pit?" Thomas, (Who goes to the theatre on week-days.) "Because there was no room for him in the Family Circle."



EARTHQUAKES.

The Terrors of South American Shocks in Africa, Tenna, and Southern Peru.

The Panama Mail of the 23d inst. contains the following account of the earthquake which occurred on the west coast of South America the intelligence in connection with the predictions of the German astronomer, Falb, is more startling than we were prepared to expect. From almost every part of the coast of Peru we hear of a succession of earthquakes, which, in point of frequency and force, are only second to the appalling convulsions of August, 1868. At Arica, on the 10th ult., not less than forty shocks of earthquake occurred within the twenty-four hours, causing extreme terror to the inhabitants, and obliging many to flee from the city to the interior. On the night of the 20th, at 10:30, a terrific movement of the earth took place, almost rivaling the fearful shocks of last year. Later, during the same night and the following morning, less violent shocks occurred at frequent intervals, accompanied by successive subterranean noises, which struck additional alarm into the already terrified people. Up to the latest date (the 22d ult.) Arica and the surrounding country was in an almost perpetual state of commotion, and more than half the families had fled to the neighboring valleys.

The city of Tacna, besides experiencing an incredible number of earthquakes previous to the 20th, was on the night of that day, visited by a similar shock to that which took place at Arica ten minutes later. The citizens fled to the public squares and took refuge in the widest streets, erecting temporary huts in which to await with comparative safety the threatening sequel to the previous alarming indications.

At Tarapaca and Iquique earthquakes had been also unusually numerous and severe, causing the same excessive terror and alarm among the inhabitants. Arequipa, also, among the many cities which have lately chronicled, makes a peculiar mention of three unusually violent shocks on the night of the 20th, rivaling in force, so says the *Bolsa* of that city, the convulsions of the memorable 13th of August, 1868. There, as in Ilay and nearly every Peruvian city and town, the most terrific convulsions, caused principally by the iniquitude of the earth, but intensified by the prognostications of Falb, which are to a certain extent considered by many to be partially verified, notwithstanding the slight discrepancy of dates.

Much alarm has been occasioned in Lima and Callao by the news of earthquakes from the seaports and cities of Southern Peru, but up to the latest dates no very considerable shocks had occurred at either place. Nevertheless, much of the consternation prevalent in the South is shared by the inhabitants of the capital, and its port, so much so that many, including foreigners, are making preparations to be absent at the time that M. Falb's predictions are expected to be verified. It is observable that notwithstanding the violence of some of the numerous shocks of earthquake which have recently taken place in Peru, no corresponding movement of the sea has occurred similar to that of 1868. In the southern ports of Chill, however, notably Talcahuano and Toms, the tides for three or four days were observed to be in a more unsettled state, running in and out most irregularly, and receding and advancing as much as two or three times within an hour.

LYNCH LAW.

Two Murderers Disposed of at Short Notice.

We lately published a despatch announcing the particulars of the shooting at Portage, Wisconsin, of a man named Britt by another named Spain, and the immediate hanging of the latter by the popular mob. It is now to be added to the additional horror that, on the same evening, a mob entered the County Jail, at the same place, and seized a ruffian named Wildrick, and hanged him.

The history of this affair is one of terrible interest, and may be briefly stated thus—"Two years ago an old man named Gates left Portage city, with his wife, some \$2300 in money, and some furniture, in two boats lashed together. At night they landed, built a fire, and lay down to sleep. During their sleep they were attacked by desperadoes, who took the money, outraged the person of Mrs. Gates, and so terribly beat the old man that they thought he was dead. For this crime Wildrick was arrested; but by legal delays he has now succeeded in having his trial postponed from time to time. It was fixed for October next—the witness against him being the old man Gates. When the case was up last, Spain, who was attorney for Wildrick, used language for which he was arrested by a citizen. Spain now stands there, carried a pistol for the purpose of shooting this person, but getting into a quarrel with Britt, used it upon the latter, killing him. For this the mob hanged Spain. While this was going on, the news was received that the old man Gates, who lived in a small town, and whose testimony would have convicted Wildrick, had been murdered to get him out of the way, whereupon the mob hanged Wildrick. Spain and Britt were murdered—two of them by the mob. It is rarely that in a village such a combination of tragedies happens within the space of thirty-six hours.

THE INDIANS.

Massacres in Wyoming Territory.

The following is a copy of an official despatch from Colonel James S. Brislin to Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of the Platte, received in this city yesterday, giving the details of a battle on Snake River Reservation, in Wyoming Territory, between a company of cavalry and 100 Sioux Indians, and also of the massacre of three white men on the North Fork of Wind River. There seems to be a simultaneous uprising of the Indians throughout the Northwest, and we fear a general Indian war is inevitable.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, SNAKE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION, Sept. 14.—Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of the Platte:—Yesterday morning eight Indians, supposed to be Shoshone, were killed on the banks of this camp. I immediately sent out D Company, 51 Cavalry, and when a little beyond the bluffs they were attacked by about one hundred Sioux warriors. The cavalry, and some of the infantry, were killed, and, killing two and wounding a number. Our loss was two men wounded, and one horse killed and nine captured. The settlement on the North Fork was attacked, and Mr. Skinner, Mr. Cooper, and a man whose name is unknown were killed, and Mr. Williams severely wounded. No news from Little Wind River. The cavalry have gone over.

JAMES S. BRISLIN, "Brevet Colonel Commanding."

THE MAORIS.

Their Ideas of Murder.

The Sydney (Australia) *Morning Herald* of July 14 says:—At the recent meeting of the King natives one of the chiefs declared, "According to the opinion of your people, the killings you speak of were murders, but we say they are not. This would be a murder: if I were to kill you now that you have come here on a friendly visit, or if I were to kill Mr. Firth, that would be a murder. If I were to say to-day, in a friendly spirit, 'Come round to my path,' and then, while professing friendship, if I took you out of the safe path into that of danger, and you were killed, that would be a foul murder. And here are your four murders: General Cameron told us to send our women and children to the mountains, where they should remain unmolested; but he went away from Peterang with his soldiers after them, and the women and children were killed, and some of them burnt in the houses. You did not go to fight the men; you left them, and went away to fight with the women and little children. These things you conceal because they are faults on your side; but anything on our side you set down against us, and open your mouths wide to proclaim it. That deed of yours was a foul murder, and yet there is nobody to proclaim it."

—The Detroit *Free Press* says Grant has a great desire to see more of the "Monongahela" at Pittsburg. His desires will be terribly thwarted if he thinks it can even there be kept out of the mouths of the Democrats.

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STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinway has succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of its points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them, and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the warehouses of

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STECK & CO'S & HAINES BROS' PIANO-FORTES, AND MASON & HAMILTON'S CABINET AND WITH THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL VOX HUMANA.

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COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufacture will be settled and carried on by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 710 CHESTNUT STREET, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESTNUT STREET.

ROBERT CORNELIUS, ISAAC F. BAKER, JOHN C. CORNELIUS, ROBERT E. CORNELIUS, CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, having purchased the factory No. 621 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 621 CHERRY STREET, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS, JOHN C. CORNELIUS, CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT G. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESTNUT STREET, they are prepared to continue the manufacture of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Breezes, etc.

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